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to Trance, but his friends urged him to remain where he was, for his name was still like a torch which might re- kindle the conflagration. Moreover, as the revision of the Dreyfus case was delayed for some weeks longer, Zola again began to feel anxious. Important incidents were certainly occurring in France. Scarcely had General Zurlinden replaced M. Cavaignac as War Minister when Esterhazy took to flight, anticipating, no doubt, the important communications respecting certain forgeries in the Dreyfus case which Colonel Picquart made to the Minister of Justice a few days later. At last, on Sunday, September 15, some indication of what was about to occur in Paris appeared in a few of the London papers which Vizetelly sent to Zola, •who replied:

" Thank you for sending the papers by Eene.<sup>1</sup> Details are •wanting evidently; but, to my mind, the report is decisive, re- vision is certain. It is now only necessary to have patience, — patience which will perhaps have to be of some duration. . . . I am rather poorly to-day, it is one of those nervous crises which torture me whenever I work too much or when I have undergone too great a shock."

Two days later General Zurlinden, who had stubbornly opposed revision at the Council of Ministers, resigned the office of War Minister (in which he was succeeded by General Chanoine) and resumed the duties of Military

Governor of Paris; in which capacity, to revenge himself for the recent disclosures of Colonel Picqiiart, he cast the latter into a military prison. Then, on September 23, a process-server appeared at Zola's house to levy execution in virtue

<sup>1</sup> Victor Een6 Yizetelly, the writer\* s son.